Amusements, wt.

BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Suth-aves. -This Evening, at 8, - "Mary Warner." Miss Bateman. FIFTH-AVE. THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st, and Fifth-

FRENCH THEATER, Fourteenth-st.-This Evening GEAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave, and Twen-

Caroline Bichings Bernard. Regish Opera: "Crown Di NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-hides, and Fourth-ave.—Wusier Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture-NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—This Evening at S.—Grand Programms, Ali Ben Abdaliah Troupe of Redouin Araba, Equentralism. NIRLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—"Little Sell," and the "Marchioness." Lotta.

OLYMFIC THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—"Poor Bumanit." J. K. Mortimer.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,-This Evening.-Mis-

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-ave.— This Day and Evening-Exhibition of "The Nine Muses." THE TAMMANY.—This Evening at 8.—The Hanlons. WALLACK'S THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—
Home," "Regular Fix." Lester Wallack

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TP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixthave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be received up to 72 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1869.

An alliance between Russia, Austria, and France is reported as the object of Gen. Fleury's mission to St. Petersburg. Twenty-eight members of the Opposition have signed a manifesto against the preliminary oath of the Legislative Body and the longer prevalence of military law. - Gen. Sickles has been complimented with a banquet by President Rivero of the Cortes. Minister Becerra has acquiesced in the demand of the Porto-Rican deputies for emancipation with indemnification. = The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Empress Eugenie will probably meet to-day at Port Said.

Further particulars of the disaster on the Western Pacific Railroad, place the number killed at 11, and the - The New-Lebanon Shaker habeas corpus case has been decided in favor of the mother of the detained child. = A condemned criminal has escaped from the Sussex County Jail. === The Georgia State Fair opened yesterday. —— A leather board manufac-tury and a braid mill at Lawrence, Mass., and a grammar school at Newton Center, Mass., have been burned. The Gold Exchange Bank has arranged its difficulties. Further testimony taken in the drawback frauds insulpate Howard, the revenue clerk. - A boiler in a

paper mill at Catskill exploded yesterday, killing the wife of the engineer. - The brakeman who wrecked the Harlem train is held to bail for trial. === The Kings County canvassers seem to be correcting the fraudulent returns. - The anniversary of the Methodist Missionary Society was held last night. === The revenue officers have made a raid upon lottery and policy gamblers. == Gold, 1262, 1261, 1271. - Temperature, 360, 410, 390, 360.

Just as one of Victor Hugo's letters forewarned us, the manifesto of the French Opposition has been directed against the preliminary oath of the Corps Legislatif. The form of protest which the opposition to the oath will finally take is scarcely foreshadowed.

We reprint in another column an appeal to the benevolent in behalf of the people of Brunswick County, Virginia, who are suffering because of the failure of their crops from drouth. Believing the need to be great and urgent, we commend the appeal to a generous

Hon. Charles J. Folger yesterday qualified for the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at this port, having given security in the sum of \$400,000. His sureties are Edwin D. Morgan, John C. Green, John T. liked it. Terry, Moses Taylor, John A. Stewart, William H. Macy, James H. Banker, and J. Boorman Johnston. We consider that bond tolerably

Mr. Folger did not assume the duties of his office. Illness in Gen. Butterfield's family is assigned as the cause.

part therein of Francis A. Howard, clerk in the Revenue Bureau at Washington. The ington in getting the false drafts through the \$250,000 which brought Howard a revenue of \$25,000 in about two years. Blatchford is supposed to have received ten per cent, was divided the remaining eighty per cent, was divided to be declined. We presume the per cent, was divided the part assigned them as before. If so, we have an eye especially against him. Gov. Fenton resisted all peared against him. Gov. Fenton resisted all applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with what comprehensively applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with what comprehensively applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with what comprehensively applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with what comprehensively applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with what comprehensively applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with what comprehensively applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with what comprehensively applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with what comprehensively applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with what comprehensively applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with what comprehensively applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with what comprehensively applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with the part applications for his pardon; Gov. Hoffman another way do for Irishmen. When we consider with the part applications for his pardon; Blatchford is supplications for his pardon; Blatchford is supplications for his pardon; Blatchford is supplications for his pardon; Bl

equally between the man who produced the tax certificate and the firm of Caldwell & Co. Of course there may be another story to tell when the case comes to trial, but thus far the evidence is straightforward and remains un-

The islands of St. Thomas, St. Domingo, and Cuba have all been pointed to in relation to the recent unusual outgoing from our navy yards. That St. Thomas is to be the scene of a great rendezvous, that the power of Spain in Cuba is to be threatened, and that the Dominican island is to be taken in tow by the United States, are various shapes of speculation. If the Government has only become alive to the necessity of having a strong fleet in West Indian waters, its movement is important enough. Aggression on our part is out of the question, and danger of any other kind has apparently not yet come to a head.

Gen. Fleury's mysterious mission to Russia was, it is now distinctly said, for the purpose of perfecting an alliance between Austria, Russia, and France, to continue three years and be renewed at six months notice. The concatenation of the ailing Czar, the invalid Emperor, and Baron you Beust, looks natural enough; but our apprehensions are that the report at best may be too pronounced. Nevertheless, a tacit alliance the plain object of which would be to strengthen the French dynasty against liberalism, and prevent Prussian aims in the event of Napoleon's death, may have had fascinations for the Imperial mind.

The story of the switchman whose blunder on Thursday night last threw a Harlem locomotive off the track, and killed the fireman, is elsewhere told. It is apparently straightforward and sincere. He fixed his lights properly, but forgot to switch the rails; as the train approached he reversed the lights and tried to work the switch, but was too late. One point, however, throws the blame entirely upon the management of the road. The switchman confesses that through similar carelessness he once threw a New-Haven train off the track. Now upon what ground can the managers excuse themselves for keeping at one of the most important stations a man who, within a year, had wrecked a train at that very place? The public in this case must hold the principals as well as the agent to strict accountability.

For once the Brooklyn Ring hesitate in their high-handed proceedings. The exposures made in THE TRIBUNE and other journals have proved too much for them, and it now seems as if they were disposed to retrace their steps, correct the fraudulent returns, and bow to the threatened storm. The result of their doings yesterday doubtless secures the certificate to Walter, Republican, for Sheriff, and will probably make a change of one Supervisor. The canvass is not completed, however, and the people should therefore watch it closely through and promptly expose any of the dodges that may yet be tried. There is a heavy amount of money depending upon the result, and the unscrupulous gamblers who risk it will leave no effort untried to count in the defeated candidate.

OUR ELECTION AT HAND. The N. Y. Times says:

"The time has arrived for the primary meetings of the Republicans in this City. But our reporters have already informed the public that there is a total apathy in the party with reference to the candidates. The Republicans have 'about come to the conclusion that it is useless to 'go to the polls.' That is the sort of spirit which ruins great causes. Thousands of men satisfy their consciences with regard to their political duties by saying, 'It is of no use for me to vote-I should be in a minority.' At last, these timid and dependent souls become so numerous that they would decide any issue if they would only unite and come forward. If everybody would only unrstand that to lie down on the ground and give up the battle is not the way to win in politics, any more than in other affairs of life, and that it is often a duty to fight the hardest when our prospects seem the darkest, the army of absentees would be reduced to a few stragglers. Ne cessity will teach Republicans that lesson some day, if expediency does not."

Comments by The Tribune. We never doubted the propriety of Republicans taking part in our Charter Elections; but we greatly doubt the expediency of their doing so as Republicans. We do not see what politics have properly to do with the choice of Municipal officers. In Chicago, a few days since, a part of the Republicans united with nearly all the Democrats in electing Municipal officers of diverse politics over the regular Republican ticket. They did so avowedly on the assumption that the incumbents had been long enough in place, and that the public interest would be promoted by a new deal. We are not familiar with the facts, but we guess this

was about right. We are very anxions that able, honest, fit men shall be chosen to manage our Common Schools; but we do not care a button whether they be Republicans or Democrats. We should like to help elect Aldermen and Assistants who would stand between the public chest and the plunderers who have gorged themselves thereat. yet persistently squeal for more; yet, if the City is to be misgoverned and swindled as it has been, we greatly prefer that the Democrats should divide the booty and monopolize the infamy.

One of our objections to the course marked out by The Times is, that it is exactly that which the Tammany Ring desire of us. Let us draw party lines, nominate a straight Republican ticket in each Ward, and beat the party gong, and the Tweed crowd know that they will elect at least three-fourths of all the officers to be chosen on the first Tuesday in December. On the other hand, if the Republicans simply stood aloof, we do not feel sure that the independent Democrats might not beat the Ring. At all events, we should like to give them a fair field, and see what would come of it. We should like to see the independents cheated by repeaters and false counting as we have just been, and note how they

Years have passed since we earnestly tried to elect charter officers pledged only to City Reform. We believed that the right thing to do, politically as well as otherwise. With this City governed by honest, faithful men, who sought to correct abuses and reduce taxes, regardless of partisanship, we should be cheated 20,000 and beaten 30,000 less than we now are Further testimony, taken yesterday in the at each State election. Our friends overruled us, are but few to do it. Do n't settle down into drawback frauds, had especial reference to the insisting on a regular party fight, and we have since stood back; but our conviction is the still shoe-leather, and keep on till you find same now as ever-that the true course for principal witness was William J. Korn, clerk the Republicans is to unite heartily, unreservfor Caldwell & Co. If his evidence is trust- edly, with all Democrats who prefer to see the worthy, Howard was the chief agent at Wash- City governed in her own interest rather than in that of Tammany Hall. We tried to do Treasury Department, and received ten per this last year; but Tammany Hall offered to cent of the ill-gotten gains. The wit- pay the expense of running a straight Repub-

must bring to the feast such appetite as we

OUT OF WORK. There are always thousands seeking employment in every great city-this one especiallyand many more at this season than at others. They may generally be classified as follows:

1. Those who know how to do nothing; 2. These who can do something, but nothing that any one wants to pay them for doing; 3. Those who are not willing to do what they can do and might find to do, but will only work at something lighter, more genteel, and better paid;

4. Those who insist on staying where there is no work for them, instead of seeking it where continue to disappear. With the Republican it might be found.

This last-named class is very large, very miserable, and quite undeserving of sympathy or pity. If one were to go blubbering about that he had fished for pearls in a Long Island pond or dug for gold in the South Jersey sands Democrats also act sensibly on financial questhroughout the last six months, yet had not realized one cent from the proceeds, people the Republicans in the financial strength of would reasonably ask what right he had to the country and in its improving credit, and squander his time on such a hopeless folly: they have learned by experience that there is yet day by day we hear this story-"I came no scheme of repudiation which will assist to New-York in search of a clerkship-have been looking for one intently these three therefore, refrain from the advocacy of schemes which will but injure us at home and abroad; and let us all unite our efforts for bringing spare clothes-won't you lend me money to 'get away with?" What right has one who order into business affairs and commercial exacts thus madly to help or sympathy? What change. right had he to idle away genial months in evidently hopeless quest of employment in an overcrowded pursuit, when he might have found work in a week if he had chosen to do such as was needed, instead of persisting in a vain quest of that which was not?

There is not a man or woman too many in the world, and not one more than might have work if he or she would seek it aright. Though this is the dull season, yet there is still work to be had. But a few days since, planters were in New-Orleans, hiring stout laborers (White) to work on sugar estates for \$45 per month and board. That is a high rate; but there are tens of thousands of mere diggers now grading new railroad tracks at \$11 to \$2 per day all over our country. Men are wanted to cut timber in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the South: chopping cordwood is have shosen for their purpose are evidently just beginning in the vicinity of most railroads; ditching and draining were never more active than now, and a good deal of building or repairing is in progress all over the country. Here and there, work stops and men are discharged; as the premium on gold declines, nearly everything else is sold cheaper and wages share the downward tendency; but there is still work for those who can do and will seek it aright.

But here is the difficulty. Too many imitate the drunken vagabond hired to dig potato hiccough out, "If you want your potatoes down in great cities till they overcrowd them, and then grumble that work is so scarce and rents so high-both their own fault. Here are scores of servant-girls applying to the Labor Bureau for places, but, when offered them a few miles in the country, turning away abruptly, and saying, "I won't leave the "City." Had they been born here, this would not seem so irrational and infatuated.

We object to this crowding into cities that it tends inevitably to the degradation of labor. The employer and the employed should stand tion is concerned. A. wants B.'s work; B. wants A.'s money: they make a bargain and exchange commodities to mutual advantage. If B. does But if A. do n't want B.'s work, but is importuned into hiring him in order to keep him out degraded by him.

found their way to the Public Lands, each it a home evermore. Had they done this, they conspiring to drag it down.

But "the slothful man says, There is a lion in Lands; it costs years of patient, earnest labor to make of a wild quarter-section a comfortable home. The poor pioneer must put up a very rough log cabin and be content with its shelter for years; he must live on coarse, simple food, and wear coarse, patched clothing; and he must work hard through nearly every hour of light, Sundays excepted. He must "work out" for the means which pay for breaking up his virgin prairie: if he gets each labor, he must be thankful. The life of a thrifty pioneer is by no means an easy one; him the comforts of life. And yet there are hundreds of thousands now living who have had, and never been allowed, the subreason bitterly to lament that they did not attempt this ten to thirty years ago.

No man is obliged to be a pioneer; but it is every one's duty to find something to do and then do it. And it is very dubious charity and worse economy to set men or women to doing work that is not wanted rather than feed them and start them along to some place where their services are really needed.

In Summer, when almost every farmer wants more help and pays good wages, and when traveling is a luxury, even though you go afoot and sleep under a tree, thousands cling to the City in idleness, vainly looking for "something to do." Now that Winter is at hand, this class say, weather is inclement, and nobody wants to hire us." Perhaps not, if you are a dead beat who can do nothing; but you should look for labor where it may possibly be found, rather than where you know that it cannot be. If you can render aught of real service to mankind, in the way of productive labor, you will find a chance, if at all, where much is to be done and there hopeless beggary, but put off while you have something to do!

In view of what we now know of the effect produced on American credit in Europe by the advocacy of discreditable financial schemes by our politicians, we carnestly hope that the Members of Congress of all political parties

sorely tempted to revive the financial juggleries is improving; the Treasury is constantly growthe brightening prospect. If we can but go on in the present way, we shall be able, in good season, to place our debt at a lower rate of interest, and to reduce taxation, while at the same time the principal of the debt will also majority in both Houses of Congress, there ought to be no difficulty in sustaining the financial policy of the Administration-which is in the main excellent and admirable. Could we but hope to see the tions! They are interested just as much as them in gaining political power. Let them, about specie payments, which will introduce

THE NEW REFORM BILL. Intimations half authoritative that the Gladstone Government will adopt either the principle of tenant-right or of leasehold, or both, as a solution of the Irish land problem, hardly encourage us to hope for any thorough settlement of that grievance. Four schemes of reform have been proposed to the Government: first, legal revision, mainly promoting written agreements between landlord and tenants; second, abolition of tenancies-at-will, so that Irish farmers may become leaseholders for sixty-three years or less, on certain conditions and at variable rent; third, the Ulster tenantright; fourth, Mr. Bright's plan for helping tenants to become freeholders. The points of reform which the Government seem to the Ulster custom now prevalent, by which an outgoing tenant may sell his good will to an incomer, and what The London Times calls legal security of tenure, or, in other words, the extension of leases or the equivalents of leases to a very large proportion of Irish tenants, reserving some power in the law by which an evicted tenant may invoke its aid to restore him, or to compensate him. So far, the programme of the Government is vague at best. and we are not certain that we do it justice; but as neither Sir John Gray's principle of the toes, who, reproved for not doing so, managed fixity of tenure or Mr. John Bright's noble idea of changing tenants into small proprietors 'dug, just fetch 'em on! I ain't going to run figure in the contemplated programme, we can-'all over the lot after them." They squat not be far wrong in doubting its sufficiency and wisdom.

What is the nature of the boasted tenantright system which the landlords intend to fall back upon as a compromise, and which the Government are persuaded to accept, will be best judged from the complaints of the Ulster tenants themselves. This system, two centuries old, is founded on the fact that tenants have with their own means reclaimed and improved their lands, with but very rare help from the landlords. These tenants have had the continuous occupation of their farms, with on a footing of perfect equality so far as obliga- right to sell their interests therein to tenants of whom the landlords should approve, "but " practically subject to such rents as the land-'lords might impose." Violations of tenants' his work faithfully and well, he is under no rights have often occurred under this power to arrange for the barter of the integmore obligation to A. than A. is under to him. system, especially in the excessive and rity of the Dominican territory. There is a alarming increase of rents by reason second thought that the proposition has a good of the tenants' own improvements. This of the alms-house, then the case is bravely arbitrary increase of rents has, moreover, altered. B. is now a cringing beggar, eating largely absorbed the interests of the tenants the bitter bread of dependence and virtual in their holdings, so that tenant-right is praccharity. He has sunk from manhood's high tically nullified. Hence the Ulster men, whose estate, and has dragged Labor a good way complaint we have in substance given, protest after him. Every working-man is injured and that their condition is insecure, that legalized right to continuous occupation is imperatively There are a hundred thousand men in this needed, that no settlement of the land question City to-day who ought to have long since will be just that does not provide a cheap and convenient tribunal for the adjustment of landsecured a quarter-section thereof, and made of lords' rents, which should be determined without counting in the tenants' improvements. would have aided to elevate Labor, instead of | Thus, the Ulster folks, though better off than the rest of their unhappy countrymen, are manifestly not a race of dancing Arcadians, the way!" It costs money to reach the Public | rejoicing in long leases, unincumbered tenantrights, cheap rents, and liberal landlords.

Of course no such plan as this ancient custom of Ulster will strike the root of the landlord evil, nor can the British statesman mean that it should, without any auxiliary measure. But neither leasehold nor tenant-right can, as we have hinted, solve the land question. The fixity of tenure demanded by Sir John Gray appears to be indispenable in any pacification of the minds of the long-defrauded tenantry; acre broken for a week of his own faithful and the plan of Mr. Bright for buying up estates of absentees, and lending money to tenants to enable them to become proprietors, and it will take him from ten to twenty years is likewise necessary to inspire the reform to improve and fence his tract so as to secure with an element of certain hope, and guarantee the tenant what he has never stantial and trustworthy friendship of a Government that would rather help him than wrong him, that would rather take the side of the tenant than the landlord, and for once see the wisdom of making common cause with the common people. It cannot be argued that Mr. Bright's plan is impracticable, for it is only taken at second-hand from the scheme by which Prussia's regenerators, Stein and Hardiman, changed a down-trodden peasantry into a community of thrifty, prosperous, intelligent small proprietors with hereditary and certain interests in their lands. After this great example, to treat the Irish question with parsimony, with timidity, with procrastination, and with Why should we go into the country? The fractional measures, would be to abandon whatever claim to solid statesmanship Mr. Gladstone possesses. England will be a happy Samaritan, spite of the fact that the roadside sufferer is her own victim, if upon the wound of Ireland she can lay the largest poultice of concession. Her problem is to prove that Englishmen can so sympathize with Ireland as to make their poorer brethren's cause especially their own, and so champion the rights of the tenant as hereafter to claim his gratitude. Will the British Government have the courage to carry out a reform in this faith, certain that Irish content will repay their country ten-fold the landlords as Mr. Gladstone has allowed to the churchmen, will not suffice. What Baron

upon certain Republican members of the ing and educating the blacks, we wonder with which they have heretofore damaged us. Irishmen to the ownership of the land Pray, gentlemen, refrain! We can get which they love, and which by sweat, and tears, along much better with your silence than with and blood they have earned. Only by bounty your eloquence. The country's financial con- and magnanimity can England solve her Irish dition is now much better than it has been at question-and in view of all her traditions, any time during the last eight years; its credit this is but just. Her generosity can only make amends for past wrongs; her grudging can but ing stronger, and the people are pleased with perpetuate a memory of unstatesmanlike crimes, and blunders, if possible, worse than crimes.

PRESIDENT BAEZ'S BARGAIN.

We respectfully hope that the Government

will neither allow itself to be humbugged nor suffer the American people to cherish any selfdelusion in the matter of St. Domingo. There is no cheaper, no trashier kind of political sentimentalism than that of annexation, if we view it as a means either of swelling the national pride and responsibility or of acquiring political capital on the basis of bankrupt States and desert territories. Having just taken our degree in war, with the conviction that it is hard enough in all conscience to take care of ourselves, we have perhaps outlived any passion for sowing our desires in other people's fields. of taking charge of other people's elephants, and of assuming the arduous office of protector to those who may desire, after all, nothing so much as to protect themselves, even if they mutilate their constitutions and societies very deplorably in the attempt. It is by no means an easy undertaking to fight the volcano, but our ultra-Southern cotemporaries have a right to hope that the eruptive principle prevalent in their communities will quiet down in its own time, and leave their populations cool. Now, there are a half dozen gardens overrun by the vermin of disorder of lying half waste, which bouncing enterprise would stock greedily with cotton, corn, and tobacco, plentifully traverse with the locomotive and freight train, and solve the questions of Indians, negroes, coolies, pronouncers, all at a breath, and that the breath of a steam-engine. They would plow their new fields, as it were, with earthquake, and run their teams with lightning; and everybody knows how in those tropic countries if one tickles the land with a twig it laughs with cotton, corn, coffee, cacao, tobacco, sugar cane, bananas, oranges, and what not. The legend of the golden South America is familiar to everybody; but who is ignorant of the discounts which war and rumors of war make upon tropic riches?-and who does not suspect that there is a little of Sodom's apple in the political fruit of certain tropic neighborhoods? We could, no doubt, open up an agitation for annexation in half a dozen republics which no one thinks of at this moment. We could win ourselves Paradises of revolution-but moderation and propriety forbid.

Three good-natured and well-known gentlemen, with a breezy commission to take the air of the tropics, and to talk with President Baez if he had anything to say of the weather or otherwise, have gone to St. Domingo. It is anything but probable that the Government has empowered them to make bargains of any kind; and if President Baez has babbled to them of green fields which he does not own, but which he wishes to sell, the three Commissioners are fortified, we trust, by an innocence of official character which the ingenious Dominican cannot get over. Yet the sensational press has been aglow with stories of the purchase of Samana Bay and the annexation of St. Domingo, with an accompanying naval occupation by the United States, all negotiated by the daring trio, Gen. Babcock, Senator Cole, and Judge O'Sullivan. What strikes on the first blush of this affair is that President Baez has no constitutional many enemies among the Dominicans themselves. We are assured by a number of them that only fear of the tyranny of Baez and subserviency to his purposes have produced a large part of that annexation feeling which some of our roving diplomatists have been eager to record. Senator Cole, we have heard, represents that the prisons of St. Domingo testify to the humanity of Baez, whereas the Dominicans tell us that hundreds of political prisoners have been groaning in jail at his capital for two years back. At all events, it is quite probable that the people, who, when penned in their cities by the Spaniards, declared for Spain, but who, once among the mountains, cried for death to the invader, have an obstinate love of country, such as it is, and some ancient prejudices against alienation. A race of pr nouncers they may be, with no certain means of political livelihood, but skies and sunshine win the hearts of gypsies, and coffee-fields and palm-trees, and sky-crowned mountains, have charms all the more for the dusky Dominican.

We shall watch with interest the progress this vexed Dominican question. It happens to him to vindicate that portion of the Dominican constitution which is nearest to its exchequer, and to preside over the game which has been so long played with the tortured destinies of our island friends. He has been long anxious to sell for cash, we have understood, the Samana Bay property, and has coquetted with English, French, Spanish, and now American interests, to make sure of that one virtue necessary in chronic revolutions-money. President Baez is at liberty to enjoy his dream; we trust that it will conduct to some better conclusion than the hostility of the Dominicans or the sad conviction that his country must be got rid of at any cost; but it concerns us most to hope that our airy embassadors will not be deceived or over-tempted, and that our Government will be prepared to allow to the Dominicans the very largest liberty to settle their question for themselves.

Edward B. Ketchum was on Saturday released from State Prison at Sing Sing and returned to his family at Yonkers, where he attended with them the Episcopal Church on Sunday. We believe his release is called a pardon-perhaps accompanied by one-but that he had served out the full term of his sentence, except the deduction prescribed by law for unexceptionable behavior while confined. He has many friends who will rejoice to hear that he is in good health.

Under the influence of a hallucination, Mr. Ketchum perpetrated gigantic forgeries, which he took no pains to conceal, remaining in the City after they were discovered, and preservfor all that Tory hostility takes away 7 A ing in his lodging the unused forgeries on which tinkered measure, with as many concessions to alone he was arraigned and-pleading guiltyconvicted. He was sentenced for the full term allowed by law, though no one of von Stein did for the Prussian pessants, what those he had wronged complained of or ap-America did for her freedmen, England can in peared against him. Gov. Fenton resisted all

done as he did in all things would Senate and House, who will doubtless feel that the countrymen of Wilberforce can have received an early pardon; but pause before a question of helping this may be a mistake. At all events, we rejoice that he is at last liberated, and we hope he may resolve to stay right here is. New-York and retrieve his damaged reputation. He is not yet thirty years old, has rare aptitudes for business, and can here cause his past errors to be forgotten in his subsequent career. We know few men of whose integrity we are so well assured, or of whose future we have higher hopes. Those who know him best stand ready to trust him farthest; for they are sure that his aberration from the straight and narrow path was the result of a transient delusion, and that he will henceforth prove himself a just and true man.

Taking an interest in all assertions of feminine "rights," we have been much moved to read that in October last in Ralls (Miss.) Co. Mrs, Oettie, a dame of great muscularity, did chastise Mr. Oettie "with a broad-ax," whereby he was awfully injured about his head and neck, but did escape with his life. We have heard of enraged wives who used the plates with stupendous effect at breakfast, and could, upon emergency, hurl the tea-pot-but the broad-ax was going a little too far, unless the lady wished to show that she, too, could be a ship-carpenter. This incident would have seemed to point to a series of domestic executions horrible to contemplate; but Mrs. Octtie has been locked up, and can't go about promulgating the new "principle."

The Paris correspondent of The New-York Herald recounts with some details an interview had with Mr. Raspail, one of the revolutionary chiefs of the French democracy, whom he describes as the editor of the Reveil, one of the leading radical newspapers of Paris, and even goes so far as to say that his position as a prominent journalist gives him great influence as a politician. Mr. Raspail is not a journalist at all, but a physician with a reputation so well-known that even a Herald correspondent should have heard of it. He is not the editor of the Reveil, nor has he any control over its columns. Mr. Charles Deleschaze of Paris is the editor as well as the founder of the Reveil, and that newspaper has never had any other director.

Twenty experts to-day begin to count the \$90,000,000 of coin in the Sub-Treasury. -When, O when, shall we hear of that \$90,-000,000 being counted out of the Treasury ! It has been counted in it quite too often already.

MUSIC.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

A larger and livelier audience than had before been seen for months in this establishment assem-bled last evening to welcome the return of the Richings Opera Troupe, which comes back to us stimulated by re cent successes in hamlets and wildernesses innumerable. The opera was "Maritana," a work now so familiar as to need no word of criticism, excepting as regards the manner of its performance. Even this is unnecessary, so far as most of the principal members of the Richings com-pany are concerned, their several impersonations having been long ago accepted by the public with greater or less tokens of favor. The single novelty last evening was the appearance of Mr. Henry Drayton, an American artist, who has been absent from this country for some ten years, in the part of Don José. Mr. Drayton has a fine and flexible bass voice, the excellent qualities of which were duly recognized by the audience. His cleverness as an actor added a great deal of spirit to the scenes in which he participated, and enabled him to establish a double claim upon the popular good will. Mrs. Richings Bernard, whose muny thoroughly well known, and whose occasional errors are always leniently dealt with, renewed her old successes in the character of Maritana. Mrs. Bowler imparted all the necessary feeling and intelligence to the rôle of Lazarillo, and Mr. Bowler, as Don Casar, exhibited sufficient gallantry and energy to secure the chief honors of the evening. The chorus was good and the orchestra fair. As a whole, the representation was far above the average, and better, in every way, than appeared to have been expected. This evening, Auber's "Crown Diamonds" will be produced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last evening "Norma" was performed by Mr. Maretzek's company for the first, and, we believe, the only time this season. Its withdrawal will not be regretted by the subscribers or the general public. Madame Briol's broad and vigorous style of acting greatly assisted her endeavor to presently striking dramatic proture in the character of the priestess, although her defects of vocalization were rather more conspicuous than in "Il Trovatore," and Signor Massimiliani received merited applause for his faithful portrayal of the hero. Otherwise the representation was not especially good. The part of Adalgisa was undertaken by a young lady, Miss Louise Treur, who made her first appearance upon any stage, and of whom we will only say that her debat was altogether premature. For to-morrow evening "Poliuto" is announced, with Miss Kellogg and M. Lefrancin the principal rôles.

THE DRAMA.

LONDON AT THE FRENCH THEATER.

A larger audience was assembled in the French Theater last night than has been seen there for a very long time. The house, in fact, was full. "London," therefore, had an adequate hearing. The reception secorded to it was quite cordial. It interested the spectators, and its several scenes were hailed with emphatic demonstrations of applause. These scenes were, in almost of President Baez's dispositions respecting every particular excellent. The view of Charing Cross, in particular, pleased by its animation and its life-like acctracy. This latter element, let us add, was recognized, in all the chief scenes by persons familiar with the aspect of noted buildings and streets in London. The painting representative of the Corn Exchange, the Mansion House, and adjacent objects, was especially effective. More spirited than all, though, was the view of the Thames water-side, whereupon a ship steamed away, at the end of the fourth act. This did not work with entire smoothness, but it wrongst its effect upon the public mind. We have often adverted to that singular instinct which admires upon the stage the literal copy of the street and its multifarious scenes. This instinct has again been addressed in the play of 'London," and not addressed in vain. As a scenie spec tacle the new drama was a complete success. As a play it is open to some objections; not, however, as to its character portraiture or its moral bearing. The former is strong and the latter is good. The spectator or "London" as performed by Mr. Tayleure's company sees men and women as they really exist, moved by genuine motives and natural sorrows, albeit in rather remarkable circumstances. Events do not fall out in real life as they fall out in melo-dramas. We need not "consider too curiously," however, as to questions of congruity and probability. The story of "London" is the story of a young girl, who was raised out of wretchedness into reputable life; who repaid her benefactor by an act of sterling self-sacrifice; and who, in the end-after escaping, in an almost miraculous way, the machinatious of a couple of villains-was rewarded with love and happiness in honorable domestic retirement. Mrs. Jennings acted this heroice. The part calls for warm feeling, prompted by noble motive, and illustrated in vigorous action. It was thoroughly well filled. Mr. Bangs played the lover, and embodied a manly character in a finely serious spirit. Mr. Lewis Baker, who appeared after quite a long absence, made an excellent character part of the low villain of the play- a London thief. Mr. Fitzgerald bore the blushing honors of the arch plotter. An ordinary old-woman part was adequately filled by Mrs. Hind. The general effect of the acting was a little uncertain; but this, no doubt, was due, in part, to the somewhat rugged construction of the piece, and in part somewhat rugged construction of the piece, and in part to the excitement and worry of a first night's representation. What "London" gives us, as a spectacle, is a view of the British metropois as it is, in its sailent points. What it teaches as a play is the incongruity of human fortunes, the strange complexity of human fat in great cities, and the constant need of charity toward our fellow-creatures. Such lessons are not makeleome, ever when wrapt in the lurid robes of melo-drams.